

Shura

"It used to be the magic grass of the Negro ghetto, or the jazz world, -- or -- more recently -- the hippie community. But now it is entering the bloodstream of middleclass life. Marijuana it seems, is becoming a widespread weed of dissent, a symbol of revolt, a turn-on (or cop-out) for young people who want to enlarge their experience-- or escape it." (Newsweek)

Whatever the motive, it has become contagious. Over 35 tons of drugs, including marijuana were confiscated by Federal customs inspectors last year. The traffic in illicit drugs is a big business amounting in revenues of over \$400 million last year.

On this campus alone, many students have been nabbed for narcotics violations. One sociology instructor was also arrested. Because of their pending trials they would not be interviewed. However, in this special issue the Tuesday staff has attempted to explore different segments of the mushrooming drug situation in this locale.


Terminology

Acid — LSD
 artillery — equipment for injecting drugs
 bad scene — a situation likely to result in unpleasant drug experience or other types of trouble
 back up (back track) — to allow blood to come back into the syringe during intravenous injection
 bale — a pound of marijuana
 ball — a good experience, especially a sexual one
 bang — to inject drugs
 bennies — amphetamines
 Big "C" — cocaine
 blasted — to be intoxicated by a drug
 blow one's mind — to break with personal reality
 blow a stick (blow some grass) — to smoke a marijuana cigarette
 blue heavens — amylal
 blue heavens — amylal
 bombita (bombito) — amphetamine for injection
 boo — marijuana
 boost — to shoplift
 bum — an unpleasant drug experience
 busted — to be arrested
 can — approximately one ounce of marijuana
 candy — cocaine
 cap — a packet of heroin
 cartwheels — amphetamines
 Charlie — cocaine
 Christmas Trees — tuinal (secobarbital and amobarbital)
 coke — cocaine
 cold turkey — an abrupt withdrawal from narcotics without medication
 come down — the ending of a drug experience
 cooker — a receptacle in which drugs are heated prior to intravenous injection
 cop out — to withdraw
 cut — to adulterate drugs with a variety of materials
 dealer — a seller of drugs
 deck — a packet of heroin
 dexies — dexedrine
 dime bag — \$10 worth of drugs
 dolly — methadone
 drop — to take pills or capsules by mouth
 fix — an injection of narcotics
 flip out — to lose mental and/or emotional control following use of drugs, especially hallucinogens
 freak out — same as above
 floating — to be intoxicated
 footballs — a combination of destroamphetamine and amphetamine
 fuzz — the police, or federal agents
 gin — cocaine
 give wings — to inject somebody with heroin by vein or teach a person to inject the heroin himself
 goofballs — barbiturates
 grass — marijuana
 H — heroin
 hash — hashish
 hay — marijuana
 head (pothead, acidhead) — one who is high as much of the time as possible on LSD, marijuana, or hashish
 high — to be under the influence of drugs
 hooked — to be dependent on drugs, usually meaning addiction to heroin
 horse — heroin
 hung up — to be enmeshed in personal problems, usually of a psychological nature
 joint — marijuana cigarette
 joy pop — the intermittent use of heroin by a nonaddict
 junkie — a narcotic addict
 kick the habit — to stop using drugs
 lid — approximately one ounce of marijuana
 lit up — to be under the influence of drugs
 main-line — to take drugs directly intravenously
 (the) man — police
 Maryjane — marijuana
 meth — methamphetamine as liquid or in crystalline form
 methheads — chronic and heavy users of methedrine
 nemmies — nembutal
 nickel bag — a \$5 supply of drugs
 OD — overdose of narcotics, often fatal
 pack — a packet of heroin
 pot — marijuana
 purple hearts — phenobarbital
 pusher — a seller of drugs
 red birds, red devils, reds — seconal
 reefer — marijuana cigarette
 roach — marijuana cigarette butt
 score — to obtain drugs
 shoot — to take drugs by needle
 shooting gallery — a place where narcotics are used in injection
 skin pop — to inject drugs under the skin
 smack — heroin
 snipe — marijuana cigarette butt
 snort — to take drugs by sniffing through the nose
 snow — cocaine
 speed ball — heroin together with cocaine or amphetamine
 speed freak — one constantly high on amphetamines
 spike — a needle used for injecting drugs
 spoon — a measure of a drug to be injected, usually referring to about one gram of amphetamines
 stick — marijuana cigarette
 stoned — to be high on drugs
 sweeties — Preludin
 tea — marijuana
 trip — a hallucinogenic experience usually involving LSD
 turned off — to have lost interest or enthusiasm for something
 turned on — to be excited by something, often drugs; almost always refers to a sensory experience
 twenty-five — LSD
 weed — marijuana
 wired — to be addicted
 yellow jackets — nembutal

ABOUT THE COVER: From the depths of the felt tip Steve Van Dyke created this week's cover which includes the name of the paper and of this special issue. He balked, however, at the volume, number and date of the issue.

(Sample--Warning card to be placed in R. R. Trains, Buses, Street Cars, etc.)



Beware! Young and Old—People in All Walks of Life!

This  may be handed you

by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug "Marihuana"—a powerful narcotic in which lurks **Murder! Insanity! Death!**



WARNING!

Dope peddlers are shrewd! They may put some of this drug in the  or in the  or in the tobacco cigarette.

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, ENCLOSING 12 CENTS IN POSTAGE—MAILING COST

Address: **THE INTER-STATE NARCOTIC ASSOCIATION**
(Incorporated not for profit)

The above advertisement was a common sight to those who rode the Long Island Railroad to New York City each morning in the 1930's. This is one form of propaganda that was used in the times to warn citizens of a growing drug problem. This poster was displayed in busses, trains, subways and streetcars. The scare tactic was instrumental in prompting the 1937 congressional legislation outlawing marijuana. (Courtesy of Ohio University Post).

New York Penalties Milder

BY DON FELDSTEIN

If you should have the misfortune of being arrested and tried on a narcotics charge in one of the neighboring states, just hope that you are in New York State; that is, if you would like spending as much as three years in a "state institution for care and rehabilitation. New York is the state which seems to have the mildest penalties as compared with the penalties imposed by the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. However, if the court that is trying you in New York does not officially label you as a "narcotic addict," you could suffer as severe a penalty as in any of the other states.

The Mental Hygiene Law of 1966 defines a narcotic addict as "a person who at the time of a medical examination is dependent on opium, heroin, morphine, or any derivative or synthetic drug of that group or who by reason of the repeated use of any such drug is in imminent danger of becoming dependent on them." In order for the accused to be considered an addict, an order must be filed with the court certifying that such a person be given over to the care and custody of the Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.

If the court then believes that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such a person is an addict, it shall issue an order directing the accused to undergo a medical examination. If the defendant is then considered by the court as an addict by the results of the examination, he will be put under the care and custody of a rehabilitation center for no more than three years or until the commission decides that he has been rehabilitated.

The catch in the law is that if the court decides that the defendant is not a narcotic addict, the court will sentence him under the provisions of the state penal code. If the accused is charged with a felony, the court may then impose an "indeterminate sentence" in jail or turn him over to the care and custody of the narcotics commission for five years or until they pronounce him rehabilitated.

The state of New Jersey has a multitude of laws concerning drugs. The foremost law, the Uniform Narcotic Drug Law of 1966, contains provisions against unlawful selling, manufacturing, giving, possessing and administering drugs. Violations of the narcotics section are considered felonies. Conviction on the first offense carries a 2-15 year jail sentence with a fine of \$2,000. The second offense carries a 5-25 year jail sentence with a \$5,000 fine, and a third offense means a jail term of ten years to life and a \$5,000 fine.

The second section of the law provides that a violation shall be considered as a disorderly persons offense, punishable by a six month jail term.

As to the effectiveness of the laws, Capt. George Kell of the New Jersey State Police would only say that arrests are increasing, but cautioned that "there are still things we don't know about." Drugs are covered in Rhode Island by the Uni-

form Narcotic Drug Act of 1934 and the Barbiturate and Central Nervous Stimulant Act of 1954. The first law prohibits possession of drugs with intent to sell and outright sale, and provides for keeping and maintaining a "narcotics nuisance." Those convicted for the first time suffer not less than two years nor more than five years in jail and not more than a \$10,000 fine. For the second offense, the penalties are a jail sentence of 5-20 years and not more than a \$10,000 fine. Conviction for a third offense means a 10-30 year sentence with the same provision regarding fines.

Joseph J. Cahill of the state Food and Drug Administration said that the present laws were a product of a survey on drug addiction, the recommendations of the American Bar Association and the federal government. Although in effect since 1934, Cahill still regarded the law as being effective.

Massachusetts law provides for penalties for possession, possession with intent to sell, sale, manufacture and presence. The presence clause applies only to those who knew that drugs were present at the time of arrest. Penalties for a First offense for possession and presence are not more than three and a half years in a "house of correction" or two and a half years in a state jail and a fine of not more than \$1,000. Beyond the first offense, penalties become much more comprehensive according to what the violation was.

Attorney General Mark Cohen said that the law has cut down distribution and supply. He said that the main thrust of the law was being directed at pushers.

All the neighboring states have or have recently had studies done on the drug problem. In Rhode Island the Governor's Committee to Study Drug Addiction submitted its findings last April. The committee advocated a compulsory educational program on drugs in secondary schools. They also favored the establishment of a special school to train officers in the field of drug abuse.

Massachusetts organized a special legislative commission on drugs which features proposals on rehabilitation.

The present drug laws in New Jersey are a result of several drug study commissions, including a study by the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, which made recommendations regarding drug treatment.

New York is currently making a study on the effects of drugs. However, a member of the narcotic commission said that there have been problems. Those treated at state institutions are supposed to report for "aftercare" for studies, but many do not report. He said that a greater period of experience is needed; at least a ten-year study is needed to produce any real statistical data. The present study began in 1966.

Although the use of drugs is prevalent in all states, no state said that a loophole existed anywhere in its laws by which people were using drugs but escaping prosecution. The only sign of a loophole was taken care of by Rhode Island in 1966 when it put the drug codeine on a prescription basis.

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I parked my car in front of City Hall with a quick prayer that I wouldn't get a ticket and crossed the street to Bridgeport's newly constructed police station. After an inquiry at the desk, I entered the elevator fumbling with my tape recorder and wondering if I was late for my appointment. Doors opened at the third floor and I wandered down the corridor looking for the Special Services Division. I found the door with the right cardboard sign that also read "Pop, took the car, should be right back." The door was open. A graying man with a pipe called me in and I couldn't help thinking that he would look more at home in a library. He was Sgt. George Wesche, second in command of the division that was to answer my questions about illegal drugs. I discovered he had been a police officer for 20 years with the last six years in this division. It was about that time that the Special Service Division decided to switch its attention from prostitutes to addicts. I filled my tape with information and marveled over the fact that there have been over 75 arrests in the last six weeks and that there was a can of Colt 45 on the window sill. I returned to my car and took the parking ticket off the windshield.

Q. Is the use of illegal drugs greater in Bridgeport than in most other areas of the country?

A. It is about on a par with most cities of our wealth and size, except that drugs are more accessible here due to the fact that we are close to New York City. A junkie or pusher can drive down to New York City on the thruway and in an hour and twenty minutes they can be in the Harlem section of 125th Street. In fact, they don't have to go looking for it, the dealers will come looking for them.

We have tailed pushers into New York that we suspected were going down to buy narcotics and we watched them. They just parked their cars and within two or three minutes someone was knocking on their car window asking them how much they want to buy. We know this for a fact because we have followed them back to Bridgeport and have stopped them and the people told us that all they have to do is park on a street corner and someone will be looking for them to sell to.

That is one reason why narcotics are a little more accessible here. Another thing is that the price of narcotics in New York is two dollars a bag for heroin, the hard narcotic, and a half load which is 15 bags goes for \$28. We bought a couple of bags here last week and we had to pay \$12 a bag on the street of Bridgeport. So there is a \$10 profit on every bag of heroin at the present time. This is due to the stepped up program we have had with over 75 arrests since Jan. 1. This has taken a lot of the narcotics off the street and as soon as there is a demand the price usually goes up. I have seen the price go up from three dollars a bag to \$12 in the past six years.

Q. Have the police been putting greater emphasis on arrests lately, particularly in relation to Mayor Curran's new drug commission?

A. The step up in our arrests was not ordered, it is just the fact that the problem has become so great and there are so many people dealing, that naturally the frequency of arrest did step up. Right now we have more or less leveled off. Not because there is less narcotics traffic but because they are getting a little more cagey. It was easy in the beginning but now they are a little more wary. I think that some of the people that we arrested are still in jail and I attribute this to the high bond. We have been slapping them with \$10,000 bonds.

Q. What are the major drugs being sold in the area?

A. We have three kinds of drugs that can be obtained here in Bridgeport very easily. Heroin is naturally the biggest seller. This is due to the fact that you get a bigger kick out of it. The hard core addict on the street prefers heroin. They don't gear too much for hallucinogenic drugs because they are afraid of them.

We find marijuana a big seller among the younger people, the university students. There is also some traffic in high schools, particularly drop outs that hang around high school.

Cocaine is also available and speed is becoming quite popular. Those are about it. LSD we have very little of here. In fact, I haven't heard of any LSD in this area in the last three or four months, due to the fact that people are becoming afraid of that also. The publicity it is getting concerning how it damages the body in regard to the brain and the chromosomes of women who can produce malformed babies from digesting LSD is hurting its popularity. They are going to speed, marijuana and hashish which is a more potent form of marijuana.

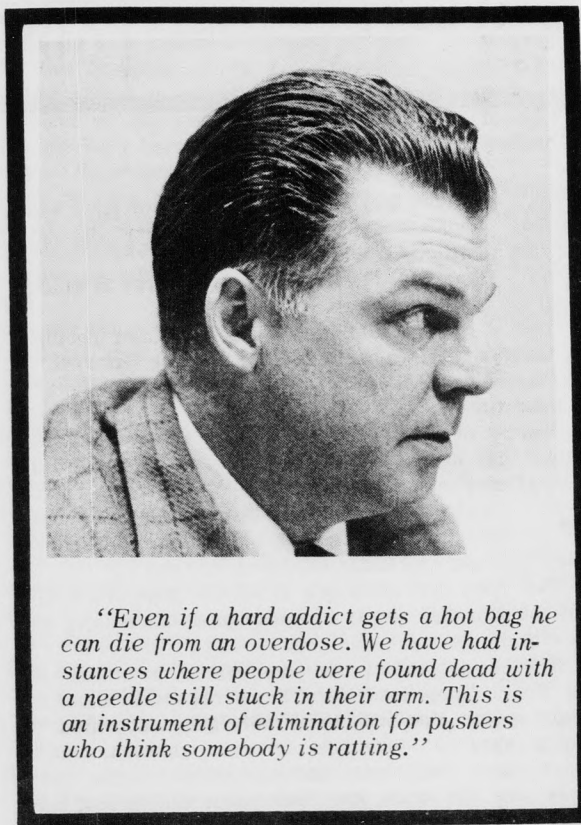
Marijuana is popular with colleges and universities and heroin with the hard addict who after taking marijuana for a while doesn't get the kick he used to get. They then go on to heroin. We find that 80 per cent of the heroin users started out with marijuana as a kick. They got used to that kick so they went on to a stronger drug.

Q. You mentioned earlier that you had purchased some drugs. How did you do that?

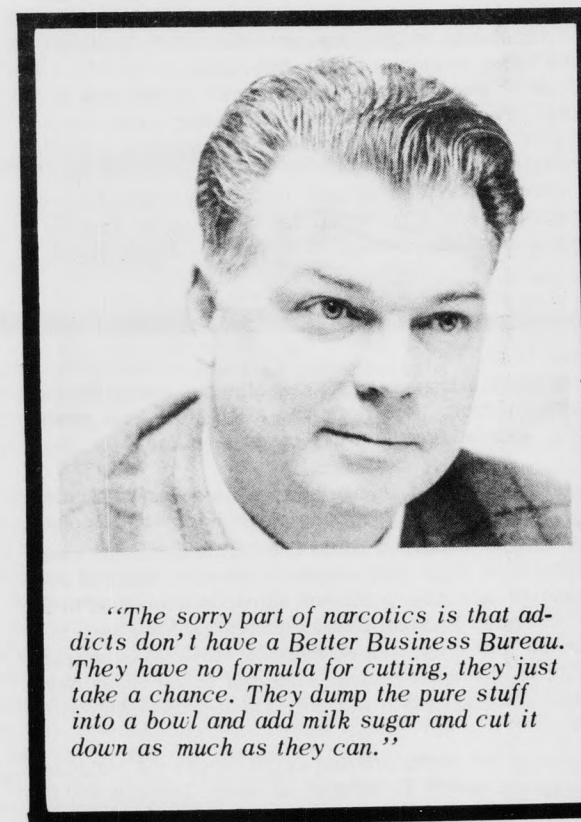
A. In order to make an effective arrest on narcotics we have to investigate after coming up with a complaint or some information. We then do surveillance, then in conjunction with surveillance we have to find out, if in fact, this person is selling. We will get an undercover agent or a stoolie, you might want to call him, to go in and make a buy. We'll supply the money and send this person into this house or where ever he is operating to make a buy and come back to us with the material. This is called accumulating probable cause and gives us what we need to get a search warrant.

Drug Accessibility High

BY ROBERT STRICKLAND



"Even if a hard addict gets a hot bag he can die from an overdose. We have had instances where people were found dead with a needle still stuck in their arm. This is an instrument of elimination for pushers who think somebody is ratting."



"The sorry part of narcotics is that addicts don't have a Better Business Bureau. They have no formula for cutting, they just take a chance. They dump the pure stuff into a bowl and add milk sugar and cut it down as much as they can."

Q. How do you get information about the location of sellers?

A. The telephone is a very good source, we get people calling us up. Another way is a junkie might be burnt, or in other words, he might buy a bag which he thinks is heroin but is quinine or just plain baking soda.

Quite often a person to make a few fast bucks will make up a dozen bags of just plain powder, talcum powder, or sugar and he will sell that as heroin.

Q. If this dangerous if used?

A. No, it is not dangerous at all and if we catch anybody with it we can't convict him of anything.

A bag of heroin which sells for \$12 contains anywhere from three to eight per cent heroin. Anything over 12 per cent is fatal. Even if a hard addict uses this, what we call a hot bag, he can die from an overdose. We have had instances where people were found dead with a needle still stuck in their arm. This is an instrument of elimination if the pusher thinks somebody is ratting on him or is doublecrossing him, he will see that this person gets a hot bag. As soon as he shoots up he is dead.

This is what happened to a 15-year old Bridgeport boy recently. He had a bag that was too strong for his particular habit. It was over 10 or 12 per cent and naturally he died from the overdose. He was probably a new user and was given a hot bag, now whether it was accidental or intentional we do not know.

The sorry part of narcotics is that addicts don't have any Better Business Bureau, so to speak. They have no formula for cutting, they just take a chance. They dump the pure stuff into a bowl and add milk sugar and cut it down as much as they can. The bags that are getting out of New York today are only two to three per cent, which is what they call garbage. It is not a good bag. Where before a junkie could get satisfied on one bag they are now shooting four or five.

We picked up a girl getting off a train here a couple of weeks ago. She had purchased a half load, which is 15 bags for \$28 plus five extra bags. On the way back in the train she had to shoot up five of the bags before she could get any satisfaction out of it. She could have had a couple of burned bags too. Of course without having anybody to complain to, if they get burnt, they get burnt.

We have been burnt. We have sent out informers to make buys and they have come back with garbage. Some junkies will take 15 bags and have two or three good bags and the rest will all be burned bags. This way they make a few extra dollars.

Q. Are most of the people that use the hard stuff young?

A. Oh no, but the age is coming down. They don't grow too old. Either they die from an overdose or they kick the habit, but very few do this. We have a figure of three per cent for those that are actually cured.

We figure the hard user is our biggest problem in Bridgeport due to the fact that anywhere from 85 to 95 per cent of our crime is committed by drug addicts. This has been proven by the number of arrests by other divisions. Breaking and entering, mugging, boosting (shoplifting), and a recent murder were all committed by drug addicts. From the murder the addict was able to get the price of one bag of heroin, then six dollars.

Q. How much does it cost the drug addict to keep his habit going?

A. Depending on the individual we have all levels of cost. This girl that was arrested had a habit of 30 bags a day. She buys it in New York for two dollars a bag, but if she is strung out and can't get to New York she had to pay \$12 a bag in Bridgeport. We have people on 10 to 25 bags a day. We had a young couple here the other day and the boy was on a 25 bag a day habit. He had an 18-year old girlfriend. They were arrested for dipping, which is driving into a gas station and grabbing the money out of the cash register. There modus operandi was that she would drive into the station and get the gas-station attendant's attention with some phony excuse about having trouble with her car. While his attention was on her legs, the boyfriend would walk in and sweep the money out of the cash register.

They were caught at this and up to three months before this she had never had a shot of heroin, but because of her association with this fella with a 25-bag-a-day habit she got hooked. She was taking six to eight bags a day and she was shooting up every bit she could get. But he was not giving her too much because naturally he was using the bulk of it himself. Twenty-five-bag-a-day habits can be quite expensive and it is seven days a week and no let up. You can't let a day go by because if you do you get strung out and go into withdrawals and of course this is 72 hours of complete agony.

After you get past the first 72 hours it is weeks of pain and discomfort. And, of course, all this does is bring the habit down, it doesn't effect an absolute cure because there is always the psychological habit. This is the hardest habit to cure. The doctors tell us that it takes two years of treatment confined to a hospital to try to cure the psychological habit. Ninety-seven out of every hundred are not cured.

The only way a cure can be effected is when the junkie wants to be cured. I've talked to a lot of junkies and I've only talked to one or two that I felt were sincere. The rest couldn't care less about doctors or hospitals or being cured. They just love the stuff and they want to keep on it. When you ask them why they don't kick the habit they say "For what?" "Why should I kick the habit, I like it and I want it?"

Q. What about the lesser drugs like marijuana? It is said that this does not have any physically harmful effects?

A. This is a fallacy. There definitely is a physical danger. We get this information directly from the World Health Organization of the United Nations and they have declared marijuana a dangerous drug. So therefore there is no possibility that it will be made legal. They have found that 40 per cent of the users do develop body and brain damage. They have found through their experience and investigation that marijuana has been the cause of violent crimes such as murder. People have committed murder under the influence of marijuana.

Actually marijuana has no good effects. People claim they get a high out of it and a lot of people compare it to alcohol, but once the hangover is gone you couldn't care less whether you had another drink but when you get hooked on marijuana, which is a psychological addiction, you have to go back to the marijuana. About 80 per cent of the heroin users started on marijuana, which is the real danger. It is a stepping stone to heroin.

(Continued on Page 4)

Scribe Poll

Shows 44%

Student

Drug

Use

BY BILL MASON
AND ROBIN GLADSTONE

Editor's Note: This survey consisted of interviews with the Resident Advisors and Student Advisors on the campus as regards the students under their direction. They were asked to estimate from their knowledge of the people on their floors, specific answers to our questions. Therefore, the figures stated are only averages of estimates. In addition, it was not possible to contact every RA and Student Advisor, but the majority were interviewed (75 per cent) and responded to most of the questions asked. The survey was taken by telephone, (without the knowledge of which advisor was answering) to heighten the validity of the responses by eliminating the fear of governmental reprisals. However, instances did occur in which RA's would not recognize the existence of drugs. It is possible that these people could have made the final tally lower than it actually was.

Advisors were selected for the poll as being the most knowledgeable source available in determining the amount of drug usage on campus.

If you're out, you're in. This seems to be the conclusion of a survey taken on drug usage on the campus. That survey shows approximately 44 per cent of the students living on campus have joined the "way out" world of drug usage at one time or another.

However, the survey also shows that it is still debatable as to whether taking drugs leads to "the good life." When asked, "Does the use of drugs appreciably effect the way a person lives on the

QUESTIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
What percentage of students at the University have tried drugs at one time or another?	52%	35%	44%
What percentage of those that have tried use drugs at least once a week?	25%	7%	16%
What percentage of those smokers on campus sell for financial profit?	1.4%	.4%	.9%
What is the most popular drug used?	100% marijuana	100% marijuana	100% marijuana
What is the percentage break-down in popularity and use among University Students that use drugs?	90% marijuana 5% hash 3% pills 2% LSD	64% marijuana 28% pills 8% (hash, LSD, opium,heroin)	77% marijuana 16% pills 2% LSD 1%(opium,heroin)
Does the use of drugs appreciably affect the way a person lives on the floor?	79% No	56% No	67% No
Do students tend to form in-out groups in relation to drug usage?	60% No	54% No	57% No

floor," a slight majority (67 per cent) of RA's and Student Advisors said, "No", but nearly all had varying additional comments.

"No - the only difference is in the way in which other people look at them."

"Yes - they're alienated from the other people on the floor. They put on a front of being different."

"No - I don't think so. If they are stoned, they stay in their rooms."

"Yes - At times, they are very introverted. At times they are very extroverted. They're either at one extreme or the other."

"No - they're never around. Most of them use it out of the dorm, though. They're much more talkative. They can keep on talking on and on and on."

"The ones that don't use it all the time are O.K. But the one girl who is a regular user has nothing to do with the floor."

"It does not effect them in relation to others on the floor. They tend to be more reserved, though. Their rooms also tend to be more gaily decorated."

"It's easy to stereotype for this question. Many users have long hair and decorated rooms and those are the ones you hear about and notice, but a lot of users don't go in for that stuff."

The majority (57 per cent) of the answers to the question, "Do students tend to form in-out groups in relationship to drug usage" was "No", however, there was a number that felt differently.

"Yes - they tend to spend most of the time together. People that like drugs feel they have something in common, so they hang together quite a lot."

"No - people who like to smoke are supposed to have black lights and things, but this is not always so. It's a personal, individual taste. They're supposed to use incense to cover the smell of pot,

so the University does away with incense in the dorms, but the dorms do get stale and my roommate used to light up some, just to clear the stale air. Of course, you can use air freshener, anyway."

"Yes - they form cliques. They don't mix with other members of the floor. They're only interested in getting their kicks. They don't mix in floor activities."

One hundred per cent of the advisors that answered felt that marijuana is the most popular drug used, however, others were mentioned. Dominant among the others were pep pills, hash and speed. Others mentioned as rarer cases were LSD, opium and heroin.

As a result of an increase in large scale drug arrests in the University family in recent months, the question of "how many sell for a profit" has come up and was answered by the advisors. However, less than 1 per cent (0.9) of the smokers on campus were thought by the advisors to be sellers for financial gain.

The question of whether marijuana and several other newly discovered drugs are in any way habit forming is currently being argued. How this finding effects the debate is open to interpretation. When asked, "Of those who have at one time or another tried drugs, how many are now weekly or more frequently than weekly users," the average advisor said 16 per cent of those who had at one time or another smoked now fit into the category.

It must again be emphasized that these findings are only coarse estimates and many of the advisors themselves doubted the validity of such a poll. One male advisor said, "The advisor is concerned about the floor in general. What the individual student does on the floor is not our business."

Drug

Accessibility

High

(continued from page 3)

Q. Is it as hard to break the psychological habit of marijuana as of heroin?

A. I would say the psychological habit is the harder to break. If you are addicted to heroin you can get medical attention and they can bring you down with the substitution of other drugs. With marijuana it is strictly psychological, it is like plain smoking or drinking because there is no substitute whereas with the hard narcotic, if the person wants to be cured, there is no reason why he can't be cured.

Q. Are there many hard drugs in colleges?

A. We find very little. We've had information that there was some heroin down at the University of Bridgeport. Of course, where there is smoke there is always a little flame. I don't say that there is no heroin being used at the University of Bridgeport, but it is hard for me to believe any student can be addicted to heroin and maintain his studies. It is just like employment. When a person is on heroin he is no longer employable. He is just hung up on his narcotics. That is why the crime rate is so high. We may have a few chippers, someone might be experimenting, but they are playing Russian roulette. Let's face it, you start chipping and it only takes three or four shots before your body is physically addicted. The body builds up a rapid tolerance to it. You may get by with a two bag habit for a couple of weeks but before long you are going to be a real hard addict.

Q. You mentioned earlier about the girl who brings the stuff in from New York and cited New York as the drug source. How do drugs get to New York?

A. It's imported, smuggled into the country. Most of our heroin comes from the Near East where poppy growing is legal. Of course, in some countries over there it is their only source of revenue. Most of our seaports are our points of entry. A good deal of it is smuggled in from Canada. I have recently been informed that opium is starting to raise its ugly head again in the universities. A number of the upper New England colleges have already had an experience with opium.

Most of the marijuana that we get here is the Mexican marijuana and it is shipped in from Tijuana and it finds its way into New York City.

A lot of stuff is mailed. Right now they have got a new kick out, they are mailing out one marijuana cigarette to certain individuals, I think they picked 30,000 who are asked to try it. They ask if you like it and if so to mail back and they will send you more at a certain price. They are using the mail to subscribe to new users.

A. Is there a sophisticated system for transporting stuff around the country?

A. As far as an organization goes there are individual pushers who will have a few people working for them. It is a series of small groups rather than one large group. Of course organized crime finances a lot of this.

Q. How do people make a contact?

A. If you want to buy it is very easy. Just go over to a certain area in Bridgeport where junkies frequent or become acquainted with someone that uses it. The way I do it for investigative purposes is to call up a junkie I know and have him buy me some junk.

A. Do most people sell drugs for money?

A. No, the majority of our sellers are users and they push drugs to get enough money to supply their own habit. We have relatively few non-user pushers.

Q. Do you consider the University to be a big area for marijuana?

A. No, definitely not, I don't think it is a big area. I think we have some fool-hardy students who are using it. They do it for a number of reasons and one is that it seems to be the thing to do today to blow pot. They do it for kicks more than for any other reason. Marijuana is a violation of the law and they face a serious police record if they are ever arrested. An arrest for narcotics is not beneficial when they go out for a job later in life.

Q. How expensive is marijuana?

A. Marijuana can be bought for \$5 a bag called a nickel bag or a dime bag which is \$10 a bag. From one bag you can make from five to ten cigarettes.

Q. Is marijuana cheaper in New York also?

A. We were buying it in New York for \$300 a kilo which is 2.2 pounds. The last price I was quoted here was \$700. Even we wouldn't buy at that price.

Q. You have been working under present marijuana laws for some time, do you feel that they are adequate?

A. I think the laws are adequate and should not be changed. If anything I think the law should be stricter. I feel any type of indulgence in narcotics is wrong.

Q. Is there an attempt to educate young people about illegal drugs?

A. Public Act 555 covers narcotic abuse from every angle. Part of that law provided for education of young people in narcotics. At present police officers are not desirable educators due to the fact we are not qualified to educate. Therefore the responsibility has been put on the local boards of education to provide qualified educators in narcotics. These people who are qualified educators are in colleges today. Any person who is contemplating a teaching profession, if so inclined, could look into this field. We are in need of educators for this area. If younger people are taught the danger of narcotics and its abuse I think it will be a great deterrent. Kids are not dumb, you only have to touch a hot stove once to know you are burned.

Drug Rule Gives Univ. Wide Range

BY RICHARD SMITH

"UB college student, you're under arrest. You have the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney." So begins the ordeal of the student caught smoking pot. He knows what the civil authorities will do to him, but what about the University?

Until the beginning of last semester, the University automatically suspended for one semester any student convicted on drug charges by either the civil authorities or the Ethics and Discipline Committee. But now, according to Dr. Alfred R. Wolff, dean of Student Personnel, that penalty, though it is still the usual case, is not mandatory.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Student Life Committee, the University changed its policy to read that a student "may be, but is not necessarily" punished if drug charges are proven. Dr. Wolff pointed out, though, that even with this added degree of flexibility, suspension is still likely. "This is, of course, the action we take for possession," Dr. Wolff said. "Selling results in dismissal."

If a student is apprehended by University authorities, he can expect the same treatment: probable suspension for possession, dismissal for selling. "It is not necessary to turn over every student caught on campus to the police," Dr. Wolff pointed out, "unless that student feels he has a better chance of proving his innocence with the police. It is entirely the student's choice."

When "In Loco Parentis" was dropped, plans called for the review and possible reevaluation of campus policies. But, Dr. Wolff said, the University drug policy has not been affected.

One significant result of the dropping of "In Loco Parentis" has been the removal of University responsibility for bail. Dr. Henry W. Littlefield, president of the University, summarized the school's position. "The students here wanted responsibility, and now it is placed squarely on their shoulders."

While maintaining the same position that the University has no responsibility to post bail, Dr. Wolff emphasized that the University is still interested in all significant student off campus activities, "and marijuana must certainly be considered such a significant activity," he said.

Dr. Wolff's major concern for students arrested off campus was that they receive their full legal rights. "Students are entitled to due process of law, and we must be certain that they receive it, both on and off campus," he declared.

Dr. Wolff stressed that he would give all the help he could to a student to insure that he received every full legal opportunity. Though not legally responsible for bail, Dr. Wolff was sure that the University "wouldn't let a student rot in jail for an indefinite length of time." Even though he has no responsibility to do so, Dr. Wolff indicated that if a student found it impossible, for example, to contact his parents, the University was certainly interested enough to help him.

Student leaders agreed that the University no longer has a legal responsibility to the student arrested off campus. Matt Fenster, president of RHA, stated that students should realize that "In Loco Parentis" is dead, and that the University no longer has a legal duty to aid a pot smoker.

Stuart E. Broms, president of Student Council, stated a similar opinion, but added that he felt if a student really needed help, someone at the University would supply it.

As outlined by Dr. Wolff, the formal procedure followed by the University after an off campus arrest is remarkably simple. A student is notified that the Office of Student Personnel is following his case with interest. The student is told to keep in touch with that office, and, if his case is dismissed, Student Personnel does nothing.

"The University is caught in the vast unknown between allowing drugs because they don't know enough, and preventing the use of drugs because they don't know enough."

The Ethics and Discipline Committee receives all reports of drug use. Dr. Wolff said there are about ten cases presently before the committee. All are civil arrests, all are for possession, and all are pre-trial. Action by the committee is postponed until after the civil verdict.

On campus, it is the duty of the Residence Advisors to maintain the University drug policy. Dr. Wolff stressed three points on their responsibility. First, the R.A.'s have been told not to make useless room searches. Secondly, any student who comes to his R.A. can expect that conference to remain confidential. In fact, Dr. Wolff urged students to talk to their advisors about any drug problem that they may have. But, finally, if an R.A. does discover a student using drugs, he has no alternative but to report the incident. Such a student's case would be referred to Ethics and Discipline.

Dr. Littlefield pointed out that he has the power to override Ethics and Discipline, but never has. He stated, "I have always found their decisions to be fair to the University and fair to the student. I support Student Personnel policy."

Dr. Wolff, as dean of Student Personnel, has one other power, that is, the authority to prevent the student from registering. However, Dr. Wolff emphasized that he would only use that power if there was a potential threat to the University. "I would never use

that power arbitrarily," he said, "unless there was a tremendously major reason for it. Such a reason would have to be very strong evidence that a person was a seller."

The use of drugs in general, and the University's drug policy specifically, drew comment from campus leaders. The Rev. Robert L. Bettinger, Protestant chaplain at the University, explained the dilemma that this, or any university, encounters when deciding upon a drug policy. "The university is caught in the vast unknown between allowing drugs because they don't know enough, and preventing the use of drugs because they don't know enough," he explained.

"The University doesn't want to be indiscreet. They don't want the whole world to look at the University as the only campus in the world with drugs."

Rev. Bettinger continued, "I do not see the University having any role in encouraging a person to use drugs, but I do feel the University is a place where open discussion and some definite research should be taking place."

Fenster was more critical of the University. He stated that it was not the duty of this University to re-punish a student convicted by civil authorities. Fenster felt that the student had already been dealt with, either by a jail term or legal probation. "Any added punishment, especially a one semester suspension, is too severe," he stated.

Broms also spoke of the double jeopardy imposed on the student by the University. "If the civil authorities feel that probation is all that the case warrants, then that should be punishment enough. Obviously, if a student is placed in jail, he can't continue at the University. If caught by the civil authorities, the University should just not be bothered," he declared.

Both Fenster and Broms were against suspension for students found smoking on campus. Broms felt that is a person wanted to smoke, that was his own decision. He stated that the major reason for an on campus drug policy was that "the University doesn't want to be indiscreet. They don't want the whole world to look at the University as the only campus in the world with drugs."

Fenster felt that the punishment for on campus use of drugs should depend on the degree. "There is a big difference between a student with a joint and one with four pounds, and punishment should take this into consideration," he pointed out. According to Fenster, proper punishment would be social probation or campusment. "A student caught in the dorm should not be sent to the civil authorities, except for dealing or the use of a dangerous drug," he added.

Is there a difference between marijuana and other so called dangerous drugs? If there is, should the drug policy differentiate? The Rev. Bettinger feels that there is a definite difference. "Laws concerning marijuana are too severe for the offence," he stated, and pointed out that the use of marijuana is often an escape for the individual.

"Most people on dangerous drugs, however, appear to be those who have a problem with society, those who are discriminated against or in other ways find it difficult to deal with society," he explained. He added that dangerous drugs are obviously costly to the society, both in man power and personal values.

Rev. Bettinger concluded that "unless we are willing to confront all generations with the use of prescription drugs and alcohol, it is difficult to place judgment on youth who see marijuana and other recently developed drugs as just another escape device."

Dr. Wolff expressed a similar position. "There is all the difference in the world between hard drugs and marijuana," he said. "I consider LSD a hard drug," he added. As to the drug policy, Dr. Wolff stated that if a student were convicted of using hard drugs, Student Personnel would want definite evidence that that person was cured before readmitting him.

Dr. Littlefield, however, took a different position. He stated that a student "breaks the law with his eyes open and must expect to be punished. It is not the prerogative of anyone to pick and choose what laws to obey and not to obey. As long as marijuana is on the books as an illegal drug, the law must be enforced." However, Dr. Littlefield pointed out that this position does not interfere with attempts to have a law changed if it is morally objectionable.

Finally, just how extensive is the use of drugs on campus? "Nobody knows," says Dr. Wolff, "you only get guesses. Drugs are on most campuses all over the country, especially on the East and West coasts."

Dr. Littlefield agreed that it is impossible to accurately judge the use on campus. "Anyone who tries to pinpoint use doesn't know what they're talking about. There is no way of accurately getting such information," he said.

However, Dr. Littlefield did feel that use on campus was much less than is supposed. He accused a vocal minority of causing all the alarm, and he stated that because this minority did use drugs they draw the conclusion that many more students do.

"Acapulco Gold" For Sale Legally

BY JEFF SANDLER

The Swinging Mothers want you to smoke pot. In fact, they will even sell it to you. They've got some good Acapulco Gold, Giggle Grass, and if you are really out for a good time, they'll even sell you some LSD.

The Swinging Mothers are unique. They can sell all of these things to you legally. How? Pot, Acapulco Gold, Giggle Grass and LSD are just normal everyday cigarettes.

That's right. The Swinging Mothers are a New York

marketing outfit who thought that it would be a great gimmick if they could capitalize on the drug awareness going on throughout the country. So they took normal Class A cigarettes and packaged them under these controversial names, after applying for and getting the copyrights from the government.

The head of the Swinging Mothers thought that this would be a cute way of getting people to smoke the "psychedelics" without the legal or medicinal side effects. As he pointed out "people get a kick out of flashing a pack of LSD cigarettes, and its making money for us. We've been in business now for two years and we've done very well financially."

The firm recently conducted a survey as to who actually was buying the cigarettes, and they came up with some unexpected findings.

Most of the people who bought them were middle-aged people who thought it would be cute to display

them at parties, card games etc. They make great conversation pieces and are a interesting way of spoofing youth and the whole drug "thing."

Some mothers actually wrote the "Swingers", thanking them for making a cigarette that their teenagers could smoke which had the drug connotation but obviously were not drugs. Others just wrote "Dear Mothers..."

The cigarettes are available throughout the East Coast in most smoke shops. However, if you plan to purchase a carton, bring plenty of money because they sell at a dollar a pack.

The high price, and the fact that the novelty will wear off, does not worry the head "Mother". "I was a pioneer in electric light shows, and now I've come up with this. You can bet that something else will come along when this dies."

Well, Suzy Creamcheese, these mothers ain't crazy!

Renaissance Project: A Long Road Back

BY JON TENNEY

The path leading away from drug use and addiction is lonely, often bitter and always hard. The major pitfalls are not only physical and psychological addiction, but continued contact with people who are still using and, behind it all, the fault in the user's personality that caused him to start with drugs.

Addicts and users need help to kick. Help not from psychiatrists or psychologists, but from former addicts--those who've walked the path before.

Renaissance Project helps. At its three community centers in Yonkers and New Rochelle, N.Y. and in Westport, Conn., and its live-in facility in Ellenville, N.Y., Renaissance gives addicts and users who want to kick the habit a place to go and people to talk to.

The project operates on the basis that in order to kick or prevent use of drugs, a person must deal with himself. The theory is that drug use is the result of a deeper personality problem, and that prevention can only come after solution of the problem.

The method involved is direct confrontation. Everybody who goes through Renaissance spends long hours listening to his peers tell him what's wrong with him. He finally gets to the point where he himself can talk freely and honestly about his problems to anyone.

This is assuming he makes it all the way. Two out of five who start drop out somewhere along the way. They are called splitees, and if they want to return to the program they have to start at the beginning.

The beginning is voluntary. The user must make the first approach. Many who come to Westport are referrals from the Family Court in Bridgeport, others have heard about it from their friends. After the initial contact, the user must prove to the staff of the project that he wants to kick. This is accomplished during an orientation period that lasts one and a half to two weeks. During orientation, the prospect reports to the Westport center every day at 10 a.m. and remains for several hours. This way the user gets to know the project and the staff members get to know the user. All of this is to determine, both for the prospect and the staff, whether he really wants to kick or is just kidding himself.

If the staff decides that the prospect is serious, he is given an initial interview. The user is told what will happen while he is in Renaissance and what rules he must follow. He must be at the center three nights a week for the encounter group. He must not use drugs or alcohol while in the program. He can't socialize with anyone who is a user.

After this, the user moves into the program. This is made up of two parts: the seminar, which is an open discussion about anything at all, and the encounter group, where the real therapy is accomplished.

The first session in the encounter group is one of listening for the newcomer. By the second session, however, he is expected to participate fully. The group, made up of eight to ten people, engages in an intensive group therapy

session, during which they evaluate each other's statements and actions. Group members confront each other's behavior deeply and critically, always applying pressure to every individual.

The object of the confrontation is to change the motivation of the user. Points that are continually stressed to him in the encounter groups are that he is both immature and stupid. The addict is immature in that his only concern is for drugs. His major need is for money, and in the case of teenagers this usually creates a dependence on parents to supply the money to feed the habit.

The House is overcrowded. Designed to hold 50 persons, its current enrollment is 70, and more are waiting to get in. The project has recently bought and will soon move into a former resort one-half mile from the present facility. In addition to increased treatment facilities, the new house will provide space for a training program for case workers, teachers and other professionals in the field.

Advancement in the project is up through a five level system. The staff member is rated on the A level while the new prospect comes in at the E



Entering this door has been the most important step in many drug addicts' lives. It is the modest entrance to the Renaissance Project. Three out of five that finally leave are opening the door to a new life without the need for a fix and with the long-awaited desire for "the straight life."
(Scribe photo - Jon Tenney)

The other lesson to be learned is the stupidity of using drugs. The user must be shown that he is stupid to take chances with the law and that he is stupid to ruin his life with drugs.

The only way to survive in the encounter groups is to be truthful. The member who lies is soon discovered and confronted with the lie. Honesty, for many, is the most difficult. They can take the confrontation for the most part, but must be really shaken to bring the truth to the surface. The admission of truth pulls the new member into the group and allows him to operate on a more equal footing.

After three to four weeks the encounter group begins to apply pressure on the user to get a job. This gives him responsibility, usually a totally different experience.

The process at the community centers normally lasts from three months to a year. If the user shows no signs of progress, and the staff feels that more intensive therapy is needed, he may be sent to the House at Ellenville. The program at the House is on the same basis as the community center's, but more intense. There the addict's behavior is confronted 24 hours a day.

"No free lunch" is one motto at Ellenville. When the addict arrives he is immediately given a low level job, washing pots in the kitchen, for instance. He must work at this job until he has earned the right to move up. This is difficult, for if the addict is at Ellenville he's in bad shape already. The rest of the program at Ellenville consists of seminars and encounter groups.

level. Advancement from E to D comes after an extended encounter group, called a probe, which lasts about 12 hours. To get to C level, the addict must successfully participate in a marathon, an encounter group that may last 35 hours or more. Successful participation means that the person has dealt effectively enough with his own problems so that he can help others.

The eventual aim of the rise to A level is to change the user to a staff member. Persons who have reached the A level may apply for staff positions from either the community center program or out of Ellenville. If the person has been at Ellenville, the project would rather he spend six or seven months at a job on the outside to prove that he is capable of performing away from Renaissance.

The users that go through Renaissance range from the occasional pot smoker to the junkie who is feeding a big heroin habit. The teenagers make up most of the members, and they'll tell you that almost everybody in the project has been on heroin.

Renaissance community centers are staffed by two full-time employees, at least one of whom must be an ex-addict. The centers are open and available for use 24 hours a day. According to project literature, the centers serve "as a base for meetings, conferences, seminars, group discussions, individual and group consultations and training sessions."

The Westport center is a small, second story walkup apartment in the business district. It is organized into a reception room, the 12 x 12 main room and several tiny offices around

the edges. The furniture is old but not worn, and a record player in the main room finds it not too difficult to hinder conversation in every corner of the project. There is little opportunity to be alone here, just because of the physical closeness of the center. Four or five people sitting in the main room impede traffic. Everybody has to know a lot about everybody else--it can't be avoided.

People come to the Westport center from as far away as Greenwich and Hartford. They've come since September, when the center was opened as a result of requests from concerned Westport citizens.

Westport had a bad experience several years ago with Synanon, another rehabilitation center. Synanon, alive-in project, was located in a residential area. The actions of some of the people in the project bothered some of the neighbors, and after a long zoning fight in the courts Synanon was forced to leave town.

Last summer, some Westport residents decided that there was a serious drug abuse problem in the area. They contacted the project and set up the center.

Reaction to Renaissance in Westport has been mixed, though generally favorable. Many residents remember Synanon and link Renaissance to it. Most, however, accept the project because they realize the need for it. Some volunteers from the area do secretarial work for the project. Doctors and psychiatrists in the community serve on the project's professional advisory board. Finally, staff members say that they have no trouble with local law enforcement officials.

Renaissance Project was started in December 1967 in Yonkers by three men who had been at Daytop center in New Haven. The project has since grown to the point where it employs a full-time professional fund raiser to support its activities. All of the project's money comes from public donations.

In addition to the programs at the community centers and at Ellenville, Renaissance staff members speak to junior and senior high school students about drugs. Adult members of the community are informed about drug abuse through community awareness groups recruited from civic and religious organizations. Staff members also travel widely to speak with other groups. Parents of teenagers involved in Renaissance can themselves become directly involved through the parents' organizations at each community center. Meetings of such organizations are patterned after the encounter groups because the parents must first understand themselves before they can understand their children.

The long path that leads away from drug abuse involves not only education but understanding and help. At its end, hopefully, is a return to society as a responsible, involved participant, perhaps even as a Renaissance staff member trying to understand and help somebody else.

Drug Law Began As 1937 Tax Act

Under federal law, a person may legally possess marijuana if he abides by the provisions of the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937.

While not actually outlawing marijuana, this act does require anyone dealing in the drug, its manufacture, sale, distribution, or prescription, must register with the Treasury Department and pay a nominal tax.

When the Marijuana Tax Act was passed, only 16 states had laws prohibiting the use of marijuana. Now, however, all states in the nation have such laws. Therefore, anyone registering with the federal government would be admitting the violation of state law.

The federal legislation resulted primarily from public fear, fostered by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and its commissioner, Harry Anslinger. Anslinger aroused the public with reports that marijuana was a "killer drug, a toxic agent capable of driving normal persons into fits of madness."

Another pressure group which contributed to the act was the newly revived liquor lobby which feared that a lenient marijuana law would create strong competition to the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The marijuana tax act provides for five years imprisonment, a two thousand dollar fine, or both, for possession for even a minute quantity of marijuana.

Then, as now, public opinion surveys show that the American people know very little about this drug. In 1937, marijuana was classified as a hard drug, and it remains so today.

What, then, is marijuana? Marijuana is obtained from the hemp plant *cannabis sativa*. The active component is Tetrahydrocannabinol, and is found mainly in the flowering top of the female plant. The standard preparation is made from a mixture of stems, leaves, and tops.

Ex-Addict Shot Heroin "For Kicks"

BY STUART GREENBERG

Pete Gonda is a thirty-eight year old ex-addict. He was a hard-core heroin addict for eight years and has subsequently become a staff member at the Renaissance Project in Westport. It is through Pete's generosity that this interview was made possible.

Q. Pete, how long were you an addict?

A. I was a heroin addict for eight years. I started with pot when I was 16 and also did pills - sleepers and wakers - until I turned 21. I then stopped for several years and went back to smoking and started shooting heroin for kicks.

Q. Pete, are junkies knowledgeable people?

A. Yes, knowledgeable in the sense they know what they're doing. They know how to make money; to steal and use people - I mean really use them - to feed their habit. They're slick people. They're generally not knowledgeable in the academic sense of the word.

Q. What sort of human qualities do junkies possess?

A. They're reticent, afraid and have much compassion for fellow junkies but none for other people (non-users). They're not proud of what they do and they keep pretty much to themselves for obvious reasons.

An addict is not honest with himself or anyone else, that's why they use junk.

Q. Sort of a cruel paradox?

A. Yes. A junkie cannot play the game so to speak. He is completely dependent on other people to support his habit.

Q. Speaking of that Pete, how deeply were you hooked?

A. I was doing ten to twelve bags daily (a bag costs about 5 dollars in this state) but had done as much as 30 bags in a day depending on how much money I had available.

Q. How did you support a chip like that?

A. Getting money is the easiest part. Junkies mainly shoplift but many are breaking and entering artists. A junkie will steal anything and find a fence to sell to. I made thousands of dollars and threw it all in my arm.

Q. You sound bitter, Pete.

A. I am.

Q. Were you ever afraid of death?

A. We're all afraid of death. I realize I tempted my fate but then got high and forgot about it. I often hoped this would be the last shot; the one to end it all. Five and six. My wife and I were separated a few

times when I went hog-wild with junk, but would take me back.

When I was arrested (for shoplifting - three counts of larceny) my wife took me back. I don't know what I would have done if she hadn't. I had two cents in my pocket at the time. Anyway, I didn't want to let her down. I felt it was time to smarten up.

Q. How did you go about smartening up?

A. I went to the opening meeting at the Renaissance Project, left, got high - crapped out - then felt, why go and then get high? In the end, I decided to go and give up junk. There was, however, some pressure from my lawyer and the courts.

Q. What other drugs have you done, Pete?

A. When I was in California, I did some speed and it really frightened me. All my body extremities felt frozen in the summer. It also made me very paranoid.

I'll say this about heroin though, it's a beautiful high. It really puts you out of things.

Q. What about grass, Pete, what do you think about it?

A. Grass is here to stay, Stuart. A lot of young

"Getting money is the easiest part. Junkies mainly shoplift but many are breaking and entering artists. A junkie will steal anything and find a fence to sell to. I made thousands of dollars and threw it all in my arm."

I once saw two guys OD (overdose) - one was brought around, the other died. It makes you wonder, but you still don't do anything about it.

Q. What are you looking at, Pete?

A. I just spotted two plainclothesmen (the interview took place in the Student Center). It's funny how you can spot them; they wear white socks.

Q. What about dealers, Pete, how do you feel towards them in retrospect?

A. I'm somewhat bitter, for obvious reasons. The non-using dealers are in it just for the money. They put money above everything else. The using dealers are more sympathetic. If you needed a fix, they would probably turn you on or give you a fix but would expect to be repaid.

Q. What about your family, what was their reaction to your addiction?

A. I'm married fourteen years. I have two kids,

kids are turning on and that's not good. Also, as the population grows, the number of junkies grow and also the number of pot heads.

Most hard-core junkies started with grass. It's a stepping stone -- but not necessarily; it depends on the individual.

As far as grass is concerned though, I would neither condemn nor condone it. If you need it, use it.

Q. How about young kids turning on?

A. I once saw a sixteen-year-old kid at a junk dealer's and I asked the dealer what the hell he was doing with babies.

Q. Did you try to talk to the kid?

A. I couldn't. I wanted my junk and then left. This much I'll say and without trying to sound corny: I don't recommend junk.

I'm an older guy and I see these kids - if they could only see it through my eyes, they'd put it down.

(Scribe photo - Jon Schneider)

Smuggling: "The chances of getting caught are not great."

Federal customs inspectors confiscated over 35 tons of illicit drugs last year at U. S. borders and points of entry.

Illegal drugs are a big business, estimated to be in excess of \$400 million a year. On the average, Americans spend \$225 million annually on heroin, \$100 million on marijuana, \$25 million on black market amphetamines and barbituates and \$5 million on cocaine. The amount paid for hallucinogens, such as LSD, STP, peyote and mescaline cannot be estimated with any reasonable accuracy, according to federal officials.

According to Irving S. Brown, former Customs Bureau Director of Intelligence, the majority of the marijuana for this country comes by car from Mexico. Despite the fact apprehension could mean five to 20 years in jail, Brown said, "the chances of getting caught aren't that great."

Brown added this was because marijuana usually comes into California at border stations where the traffic is bumper-to-bumper and agents would be hardpressed to search every single vehicle.

Federal Narcotics agents deny the involvement of organized crime in marijuana distribution because the profit is so small.

John Storer, chief of the California Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, said most of the marijuana traffic is conducted by students, small-time crooks and ordinary citizens.

Storer admitted, "Anybody with a car can become a smuggler by just driving to Mexico and there is no need for a complex organization to bring marijuana into the U.S."

The smuggled drug is distributed to the big cities, where it is then sold in wholesale quantities and channeled throughout the entire country.

One of the chief means of doing this is through the mail-order system. Customs officials estimate that 55 million parcels of the drug are being delivered through the mail and the inspection rate has been only 5.6 per cent.

Customs Commissioner Lester Johnson testified before a Congressional hearing, "We do not have the authority to open first-class mail, under the rules of the International Postal Convention."

Johnson also stated, "Marijuana is mailed to the large cities from outside the country, and then sold maybe three more times before it is mailed again. And when it is, the quantities are small and frequently delivered to college campuses."

Hence, even if postal or narcotics authorities were able to apprehend the recipient, "we would still be unable to trace the source of the drug." Johnson concluded.

The traffic in heroin is controlled through a vast network of channels, with the New York Mafia on the receiving end for the most part.

The dominant type-French-is white in color and goes through an extensive distribution channel before it is put on the market.

The pattern for the drug starts in Turkey, where opium farmers licensed by the government regularly over-produce their allotment for sale to black market brokers.

The surplus of the crop is then smuggled to remote areas of Syria or Lebanon where morphine is extracted from the opium, which is about one-tenth the volume of the original drug.

It is then sent to illegal laboratories in France where it is turned into heroin. The traffic of the drug to the U.S. is usually done by seamen and airline employees. Once in the country, the Mafia takes almost complete distribution control.

Unlike heroin, there is no planned route or channeling of barbituates and amphetamines. The reason being these drugs are regularly used in the country by pharmacists, and access to them is fairly easy.

Jerry N. Genson, chief of criminal investigations for the Bureau of Drug Abuse, explained millions of pills are stolen by hijackers, who seize them while they are en route to wholesale druggists. Genson added, the chemical formulas for the pills are widely known, and the ingredients are easily attainable.

Genson also said the black market has no problem in gaining access to old or discarded pill making machines to properly produce the drugs for market use.

Prices paid for the pills are about three times that of a normal, legal prescription.

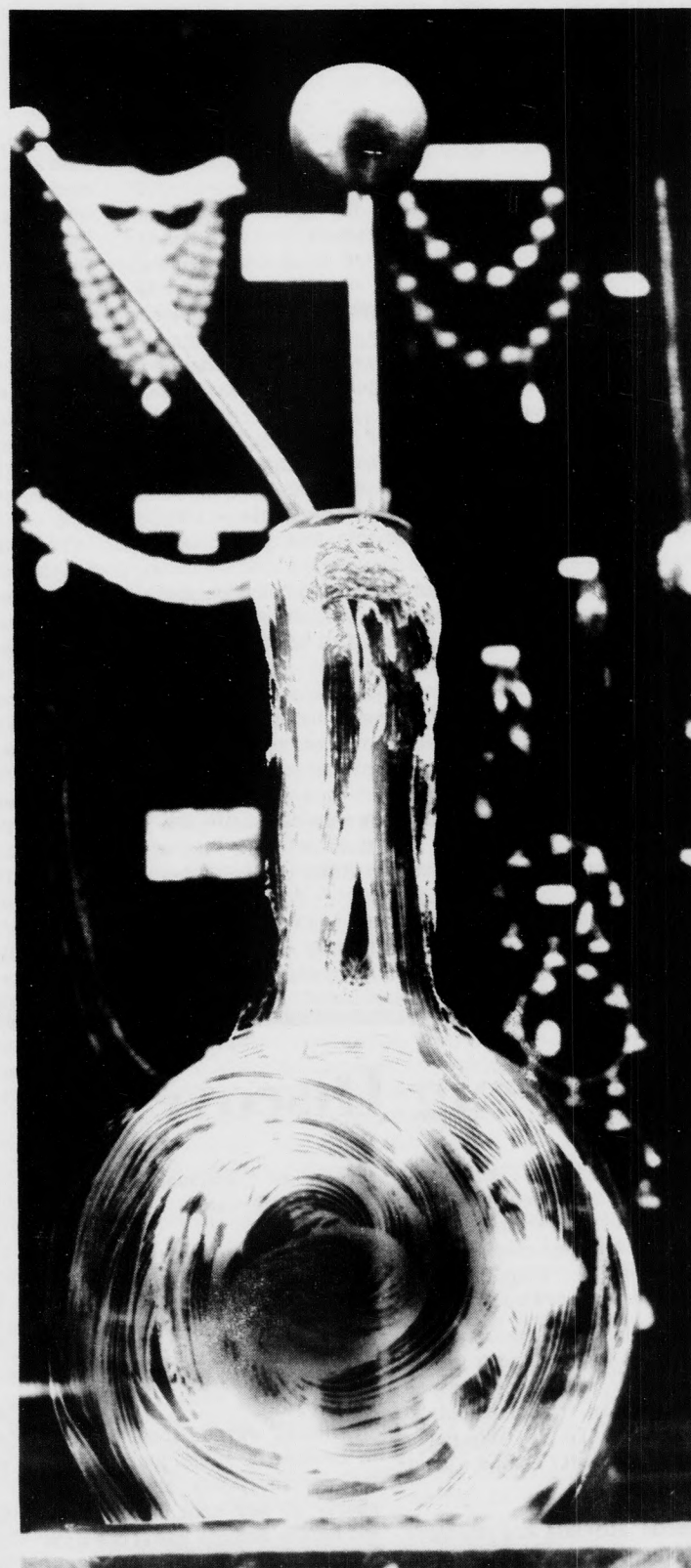
LSD is unique to other illegal drugs: it is manufactured here and abroad in countries as Mexico and Italy and behind the Iron Curtain.

The manufacturing of the drug is done in small amounts by individuals with no particular affiliation and is created mainly for personal consumption or small scale sales, according to Genson.

Genson added there was probably no infiltration by organized crime as the demand for the drug has tapered off recently.

The traffic in illicit drugs continues with an ever expanding volume. The 35 tons collected by federal officials last year was six times the amount confiscated two years ago. And as traffic increases, so does the involvement of organized crime.

(Rewrite from Ohio University Post)



Marijuana on the Campus

BY DONALD J. WOLK, PH.D.
University Psychologist

The following is a study made of marijuana on the University campus. It was compiled in 1967 and has since been partially reprinted in the New York Times and other periodicals and journals. Although nearly two years old this study is thorough and representative. We feel that its conclusions provide some insight into the local drug scene. Because of space, segments of the study, direct references and charts have been omitted.

The tendency to fit students into one category, on the basis of their taking or having taken marijuana, will serve little purpose in our understanding of the current drug situation. That there is a diversity of reasons for marijuana use as well as different personality types involved has already been expressed. Nevertheless, the need for further quantitative data concerning the reasons, the effects, the use of other drugs, the differences between the sexes as well as differences between those who continue to use the drug, and those who discontinue after one or a few experimental sessions, is apparent if we are to take constructive action. We must observe and examine the total situation with an unjaundiced eye in order to further our understanding as well as to dispel misleading, and oftentimes, fallacious and unsubstantiated impressions. This point of view was succinctly expressed in a paper presented at a drug education conference in Washington, D. C. The author, Dr. Fort, stated: "It is quite clear that the present American system of drug control has not worked and that more mind-altering drugs are being used by more people in different socio-economic groups and diverse occupations. In part, drug use and abuse is a real problem, and in part we have made it into a problem." Moreover, it is necessary "to maintain perspective and accept the absence of simple answers, (and to) avoid generating more hysterical propaganda or laws which, unfortunately, increase drug use rather than lessen it."

Undoubtedly many issues are involved in the use and abuse of marijuana and other hallucinogenic drugs. These will gradually and more clearly emerge as we openly look at and investigate this area of current prime concern.

The present paper focuses on the use of marijuana on the University campus. The method used was that of a survey questionnaire distributed to students during the second week of March, 1967, and collected by April 1, 1967. The primary reason for this study is implied in Dr. Fort's statement: namely, to obtain further objective data concerning the current drug situation so that more constructive approaches may be taken.

Materials and Subjects

A questionnaire consisting of 19 items primarily designed for students who have used marijuana one or more times was distributed to 2300 male and female resident students (male - 900; female - 1400). The questionnaire was divided into four major categories:

- 1) General - Personal Questions included sex, age, class status, grade point average, major area of study and resident or commuter status. (All students in this paper are of resident status).
- 2) The Use of Marijuana includes such items as number of times used, whether currently using marijuana, times per week using, main place of use, primary reason for use and the usual effect that marijuana has on the reporter.
- 3) The Introduction to Marijuana was the third category which included place and time of initial use of marijuana and the procedure by which the individual was introduced to the drug.
- 4) Other Questions dealing with the use of other drugs such as LSD, pep pills, tranquilizers, sleeping pills and alcohol were included. Finally, the students were

requested to evaluate marijuana. All items consisted of a variety of responses available to the student, necessitating only that he or she place a check mark in the appropriate space. The cover sheet clearly stated that the information will be used for increased and unbiased understanding of "the extent of its use, the effects it has and the reasons one has for taking it." Moreover, anonymity and confidentiality were emphasized when the questionnaires were distributed to the students.

Results and Discussions

Two hundred and twenty (24 percent) males and 970 (69 percent) of the females answered and returned their questionnaires. Of the 220 male respondents, 37, or 17 percent, said they had used marijuana, while 120, or 12 percent, of the female respondents reported using the drug. Mean age for male and female users was 19 years with the range for males being 17 to 21 years; for females the range was from 17 to 22 years.

Male sophomore users accounted for 54 percent of the total reported users, while female users in the Junior class accounted for 32 percent of the total female user population.

Of significance is that male and female freshman students often reported to have first used marijuana in high school (70 percent in both instances). Moreover, a significant percentage of the respondent users in this survey (80 percent of the males, and 69 percent of the females) report first taking marijuana during their high school or college Freshman years.

In response to the question, "How were you introduced to marijuana?" 90 percent of the females checked items stating that either a friend suggested it (59 percent) or they asked for the drug (31 percent). Sixty nine percent of the male users checked the same items (41 percent and 30 percent respectively), while 27 percent

"The heavy user will tend to rationalize, deny facts and reveal a narrow, almost rigid manner of thinking concerning the drug subject. In general, he will convince himself, right or wrong, that marijuana is a healthy and effective drug. Perhaps for some individuals this drug does serve a positive purpose; perhaps it is an illusion for others."

of the males checked the item: "Did you begin using it at a party?"

The response to the question, "Approximately how many times have you used marijuana?" was divided into five categories ranging from one time to more than thirty times. Fifty six percent of the female user group said they used marijuana less than 5 times while 21 percent of this group reported they took the drug more than 30 times. For the male group 49 percent used marijuana less than 5 times while 23 percent, or 12, of the 37 males used it more than 30 times. Important differences are seen between the sexes as well as between current users and non-current users (i.e., those who reported they were no longer using marijuana, at least during the time this questionnaire was distributed). For example, we see that 39 percent of the female current users took marijuana more than 30 times while 73 percent of the male current users reported taking the drug more than 30 times. As anticipated, the men used marijuana more times, and more often per week than did the female respondents. Seventy five percent of the female current users reported taking the drug "less than one time a week." Only 10 percent of this group stated they took it more than 3 times per week. Although the number of respondent current male users was small, 50 percent of this group reported taking marijuana 3 or more times per week.

A difference of this nature between the sexes is to be expected in a society in which the male is characterized, in part, as being more active, daring and, perhaps, reckless.

The primary reason cited most often by both male and female non-current users was "for the experience" (50 percent and 73 percent, respectively). If we combine those "out for kicks" the percentages between these two groups move closer (Male non-currents -- 77 percent; female non-currents - 83 percent). It is clear that a majority of this group simply wanted to find out what this drug is all about. Current users are more evenly distributed across categories concerning this question of primary reason. However, differences are seen between current and non-current users, and between male and female current users. Thirty Seven percent of the female current users checked the item "to simply feel good" as compared to 13 percent of the males. The items checked least by both groups were, "to forget about worries and problems" and "to simply join the crowd."

Both male and female current users checked more positive items more times than did the non-current users.

Might this positive effect be one of the reasons for continuing to use marijuana or is there an element of cognitive dissonance present which motivates the current user to justify his use of marijuana through emphasizing and possibly exaggerating the positive effects? Although this question is not answered in this paper, the notion of exploring the different types of marijuana and non-marijuana (as well as LSD) users through the theoretical approach of cognitive dissonance may prove to be useful.

Among the primary effects checked most often by all users (current and non-current) was for the feeling of relaxation. In a recently well-written article in a popular magazine the author stated: "Contrary to claims of indescribable delights by some drug takers, most people abuse drugs to relieve anxiety. They're not pursuing pleasure, they just hurt less on drugs". However, female current users checked item 1) ("more sensitive to or more aware of people and things around you") notably more often (83 percent) than did the other groups (although this item also appeared to be one of the primary effects for the other users.)

Finally, it is of interest to note that a much higher percentage of both male and female current users (47 percent and 52 percent respectively) as compared with male and female non-current users (18 percent and 13 percent respectively) felt that they gained insight into themselves through marijuana use. It would be of usefulness here to determine the extent of this insight and whether changes in their self-concepts and general behavior patterns are manifested. Were the non-current users too defensive to gain insight into themselves or were they more realistic in experiencing and reporting the effects? Might the acquisition of insight take more than several sessions with marijuana or is the theory of cognitive dissonance at work once again?

The students were asked to evaluate marijuana in accordance with the five listed items divided into male and female current-users, non-current users and non-users. The non-user group was for control purposes and was composed of randomly chosen respondents who had said they never used marijuana. The non-user group was divided into as nearly the same class percentages as the user groups (non-user males; and non-user females).

Notable differences are clearly seen amongst the groups. Non-users classified marijuana as a "dangerous drug" significantly more often than did either of the user groups. Moreover, current users check more positive items than do non-current users. In fact, 48 percent of male current users and 39 percent of female current users regard marijuana to be a useful drug. These percentages are not even approached by the other two groups. Is this evaluation a true one or are the current users, in a consistent manner, attempting to justify the use of the drug themselves?

The total marijuana user group took more of the listed drugs than did the non-current users. The only exceptions were for male non-current users who exceeded male current users in the use of tranquilizers and sleeping pills. Seventeen percent of the respondent male and female marijuana users (16 current users and 1 non-current user) wrote that they took LSD-25. None of the non-user group reported taking LSD-25. It was not determined in this study whether other drug use preceded marijuana or vice-versa. Nevertheless, the correlation between the two categories is apparent.

Conclusions:

Regarding the quantitative data, several categories emerged as being of some significance. The first category involves the time when marijuana was first used. It is readily seen that the majority of students in this survey began taking the drug either in high school or in their freshman college year. If this trend is to continue, then we are apt to see a marked increase of marijuana usage on the college level during the following years.

The second parcel of data, believed to be of significance, concerns the combination of reported primary reason (s) for taking marijuana, and the usual effects of the drug. Reasons for using the drug appear to be underplayed and are fairly evenly dispersed as compared with the notably greater or more pronounced positive effects that the drug reportedly has for both male and female current users. It is further seen that many non-current users report positive effects from marijuana.

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New Drug Discovered

BUFFALO, N.Y. -- Police officials here have recently become suspicious of a new kind of drug which has been reported to cause a high. It is Lucky Whip, the commercial whipped cream.

Apparently an unusually fine "head" can be obtained from inhaling the gases compressed within the can. Police received a report of a Lucky Whip party occurring recently behind a local super market.

Narcotic officials are presently investigating the whipped

cream as "obviously a very underrated threat to the community."

The distribution of Lucky Whip has been restricted only to certified food dealers. The local newspaper reported that Lucky Whip had been seized along with marijuana and other illegal drugs in a recent raid.

Officials warned local citizens to beware of suspicious-looking fat people. They claimed that nearly 90 percent of the present heroin addicts had at one time taken Lucky Whip.

Conn. Prison Breeds Addiction

"Rehabilitation is just a word. A guy who has to serve time is walking into bigger trouble than he had on the street. I saw guys who had never touched dope in their lives come out (of prison) dope addicts."

This quote is from an ex-convict in the Connecticut area who, in the same breath, also termed the Federal Correction Institute in Danbury "an old man's home; a country club."

Although the speaker declined to identify himself for public record, he also explained how drugs are smuggled into the prison walls and from there, into the individual cells and to the individual inmates.

He said that he had served time in El Reno, Okla., and at Terminal Island near Long Beach, Calif. He claimed that 90 percent of the inmates at Terminal Island had sampled marijuana or heroin and that

the stuff was smuggled in by visitors, guards, or by inmates who were employed on the outside in the so-called "work release" program.

"Ninety per cent of narcotics comes in through the work release. Most of the time they swallow balloons. When they come in, they heave this back up and sell it -- the going price is \$5, \$8 or \$10 a bag."

Explaining the balloon smuggling, he said that smugglers would take the contraband from their outside courier, roll it up as tight as possible, and slip it into the balloons. The balloons are then swallowed. No bigger than a marble, the balloons can then be regurgitated.

"Some of the buys could swallow five of them. I know for a fact that there were sometimes more narcotics at Terminal Island than I see on the street."

Drugs Studies Inconclusive

BY DINGAAN MELEKA

The human problem of drug abuse, especially marijuana, is hedged about with controversy and paradox, darkened by ignorance and prejudice.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the ultimate physical and psychological effects of marijuana on the human system. The charges against its adverse effects are balanced by those in favor, even though the former is often out of total ignorance and is full of contradictions and more so, inconclusive.

Some of the most common effects listed by researchers, doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists and laymen are that users suffer fits of epilepsy, loss of mental power, diarrhea, dyspnoea, vertigo, haemoptysis among the physical effects, and cerebral erethism, subacute melancholia, dementia praecox, schizoidia and deliria and mental confusion among some of the psychological effects.

"Most of the opinions fail to take into account the effects of malnutrition, intercurrent infections and unfavorable living conditions," says Robert P. Walton, professor of pharmacology, school of medicine at the University of Mississippi, in his book -- "Marijuana, America's New Drug Problem."

"In evaluating the effects, it is necessary that due consideration be given to the environmental conditions of the user," says Walton.

Here it becomes apparent that not only should the environment be considered but also the physical build of the individual, which is accountable for body resistance.

E.M.K. Geiling, professor of pharmacology, University of Chicago, in his foreword to Walton's book, stresses a different point as to the inconclusiveness of the effects of pot:

"The reactions (to marijuana) are measurable only to a minor extent by ordinary laboratory methods. For the study of these effects, we are chiefly dependent upon the subjective reactions of those individuals who have taken the drug. The subsequent account furnished by the individual varies greatly according to his psychogenic make-up, the reactions experienced and his ability to report subjective impressions," says Geiling.

What makes subjective experiments more acute and even more inconclusive is the fact that both federal and state laws prohibit access to marijuana to researchers for laboratory use.

"One reason so little research has been accomplished, is the legal red tape involved in obtaining pot for laboratory user," quotes a recent report on the study in the Ohio University Post.

The report states: "Scientifically, the evidence fails to support marijuana's classification as a hard-drug. Marijuana, most researchers agree, does not result in physical addiction."

According to a research on the effects of marijuana done by the "TIME-LIFE" books: "Marijuana is one of the least harmful drugs to the body. It is dangerous because its users may 'graduate' to heroin, and because they may commit violent acts under the release of inhibition."

This assertion though dubious as it is, is dispelled by the report of New York City, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia's investigating committee on marijuana which has as its key passage: "In most instances, the behavior of the smoker is of a friendly, sociable character. Aggressiveness and belligerency are not commonly seen, and those showing such traits are not allowed to remain in the tea pad."

The above quote if observed closely, is a clear acquittal of the charges against marijuana that it leads to "insanity," "mental confusion" and "acts of violence" among the few in the inexhaustible list of charges.

What is more shocking than striking is the consistent continuance of the accusations which take a graphical curve to the right of a demand curve -- the accusations move from mild to strong.

A classic example is a recent statement by Philip H. Abelson, editor, American Association for the Advancement of Science:

"The inconclusive information about marijuana,"

says Abelson, "is not reassuring. Although no connection between marijuana and heroin has been established, the social setting in which pot is used, is conducive to other more serious adventures. Some of the effects of marijuana seem reminiscent of LSD."

This is a serious charge indeed, and what makes it even more so, is the fact that it could not be proved by autopsy, never mind simple laboratory methods.

Dr. J. H. T. Walsh, author of "Hemp drugs and Insanity" states in this article that in post mortem "records of the cases of supposed toxic insanity from marijuana, did not show that even the abuse was followed by any gross structural changes in either the brain or any other organs, as is the case in more dangerous drugs."

"The development of any specific fundamental organic changes resulting from the chronic use of marijuana, has yet to be demonstrated."

The inconclusiveness of research reports need not be over-emphasized. The wording of these reports and studies, both private and government are punctuated with uncertainty and doubt. Phrases like "may commit acts of violence," "seems reminiscent of LSD," "depending on the individual," just to quote a few easily noticeable ones, are typical.

"The key words of marijuana researchers are: 'it is not certain.' No one has yet found where pot acts in the brain and what it does to nerves cells," stated the Ohio University Post.

The one study that now stands as the basis for the marijuana ruling is a study completed in 1965 by the World Health Organization of the United Nations. It

states:

"Among the more prominent subjective effects of cannabis (marijuana) . . . are: hilarity . . . carelessness; loquacious euphoria . . . distortion of sensation and preception . . . impairment of judgement and memory; distortion of emotional responses; irritability, and confusion. Other effects, which appear after repeated administration . . . include: lowering of the sensory threshold, especially for optical and acoustical stimuli . . . illusions, and delusions that predispose to antisocial behavior; anxiety and aggressiveness as a possible result of various intellectual and sensory derangements; and sleep disturbances."

"The effects of the drug on the nervous system and brain are undoubtedly the most profound and constitute the greatest problem for the user and the persons around him. These include the precipitation of psychotic episodes during which the user becomes mentally unbalanced for varying periods of time. A recent study which described the effect of the most active of the tetrahydrocannabinols reports the following:

"It has long been known that marijuana and hashish can cause psychotic reactions, but usually such re-

"A sufficient dose of marijuana is capable of producing all of the effects of hashish and even LSD, which is conceded to be one of the most powerful drugs known to man."

actions were ascribed to individual idiosyncracies rather than being usual or common reactions to the drugs. The data in these experiments, however, definitely indicate that the psychotomimetic effects of THC are dependent on dosage and that sufficiently high doses can cause psychotic reactions in almost any individual. Psychotic reactions after smoking marijuana under the usual conditions in the United States appear to be rare but the low incidence of such psychotic breaks may reflect nothing more than the low tetrahydrocannabinol content of most of the marijuana available in the United States.

"Those who have studied users of marijuana have found that: 'Excessive indulgence in cannabis is apt to produce in healthy individuals and more in susceptible individuals, a mental confusion which may lead to delusions with restlessness and disordered movements. Intellectual impairment as well as disorientation may show itself in various ways.'"

"A recent report of the New York County Medical Society noted that habitual use of hashish is definitely associated with criminality, violence and insanity. A sufficient dose of marijuana is capable of producing all of the effects of hashish and even LSD, which is conceded to be one of the most powerful drugs known to man."

"Repetition of the drug has developed into craving for the drug, and gradually there developed in such individuals habitual use and increasing tolerance which lead to increase of dosage."

"Intensive research conducted at the Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington reported in 1967 by Dr. John C. Ball disclosed that of 2,213 addicts examined, 70.4 per cent had used marijuana prior to their addiction."

Conn. Drug Laws Reviewed

BY STAN EATON

Despite the findings of recent scientific marijuana research, Connecticut statutes still categorize "cannabis-type" drugs as dependency producing, under Chapter 359.

Section 19 was passed by the General Assembly in 1968, and is aimed at the general regulation of addictive or dependency-producing drugs within Connecticut, whether these drugs be either psychologically or physically habit-forming.

Its list of controlled drugs includes all those which "Contain any quantity of a substance which has been designated as subject to federal narcotic laws or which has been designated as stimulant or depressant pursuant to the federal food and drug laws."

In the year before the passage of the new law, July, 1966, through June, 1967, there were 203 narcotics cases brought up before the state's superior courts. In the following year, 338 cases were re-

ported by the state judicial council, an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Assistant State's Atty. Arlen Nickowitz of Bridgeport reports that marijuana offenses have definitely become a large problem within the state and that "In the light of recent findings" there will probably be some legislative change forthcoming.

Also known as Public Act 555, the new law comprises five main features: (1) regulation of drugs, (2) enforcement of laws, (3) treatment and rehabilitation, (4) research into causes of addiction and (5) social problems in general.

The law groups marijuana along with stimulants, depressants, amphetamines and such hallucinogenic drugs as LSD. As "controlled drugs", their dispensation is strictly limited in order to prevent drug-abuse.

Drug abuse is defined by the law as the use of controlled drugs "solely for their stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect upon the higher functions of the central nervous system" and does not include therapeutic drugs as prescribed in the course of medical treatment or as part of a research program.

Thus, such drugs as amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers are still available through medical prescription or for research purposes.

Under this law, marijuana and hashish are described as "cannabis-type" drugs or products of the Cannabis-Sativa plant, "whether growing or not." Banned by the law are the seeds of the marijuana plant and the extracted resin.

The law also forbids the use or possession of cannabinol, cannabidiol and other compounds which have a similar chemical structure of physiological effect, since these by-products would also be likely to foster drug abuse. This section prevents the use of such drugs as synthetic marijuana, sometimes referred to as THC.

The 1967 statute also provides stiffer penalties for most drug offenders. Before the passage of present drug regulations, the maximum sentence for a marijuana offender was five years; now it is 10 years. Any person arrested for manufacturing, selling or dispensing marijuana may be fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for more than two years on the first offense. On each subsequent offense, the person may be fined no more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for no more than 10 years.

Any person arrested for possessing marijuana or having it under his control may be fined no more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for no more than one year. If federal action is taken on any drug offense, the law provides that there will be no state prosecution.

Marijuana...

(continued from page 8)

When the students were asked to evaluate the drug, a marked difference was seen amongst the groups. More positive evaluations came from the current users while the most negatively oriented ones were reported by non-users. A theoretical interpretation of this occurrence will follow in this paper.

The final significant bit of data concerns the apparent correlation between marijuana use and the use of other drugs. It was noted earlier that it was not determined which drug preceded which. Nevertheless, if we are to even cautiously trust the data reported, it is apparent that drugs lead to other drugs, BUT marijuana does not necessarily lead to the hard core narcotics such as heroin (Council on Mental Health, 1967).

The second purpose of this study was the heuristic one. If I may be so bold, a somewhat different theoretical approach to this marijuana situation was suggested

in an earlier section of this paper. I would like to briefly expand upon the combination of cognitive dissonance and social belongingness as motivating forces for the continuing marijuana user.

In a study entitled, "Becoming a Marijuana User", the author noted that the individual who continues to use marijuana must learn how to achieve pleasure from this drug. It is a process which entails learning how to smoke the drug, how to recognize the effects of the drug and how "to enjoy the sensations he perceives". Of prime importance is that the continued user "develops a disposition or motivation to use marijuana which was not and could not have been present when he began use..." In other words, learning to enjoy or to derive satisfaction from marijuana is an active process in which the individual invests much psychic energy and time. Once he had done this, and once he becomes part of a group that reinforces this behavior, he is apt to constantly seek justification for his behavior even if it means altering or distorting information which may be contradictory to his newly acquired beliefs. The heavy

user will tend to rationalize, deny facts and reveal a narrow, almost rigid manner of thinking concerning the drug subject. In general, he will convince himself, right or wrong, that marijuana is a healthy and effective drug. Perhaps for some individuals this drug does serve a positive purpose; perhaps it is an illusion for others.

Nevertheless, any confrontation with those who are using the drug or with those who may use it if given the opportunity, must be in an unbiased, openly honest manner. The heavy user, the individual who is already a member of a close knit marijuana group, must be offered more than information and facts if he is to reevaluate and possibly change his manner of thinking. This latter person is in need of massive moral support for if he decides to give up marijuana, he is not only relinquishing a self-ingrained way of thinking, but he also risks losing many of his established friendships; he becomes, for a matter of time, an "outsider." Whichever way we look, "the solutions to the drug situation are complex and demanding."



(Scribe photo - Chris Dufresne)

UB Students Critical of Drug Laws

BY JEFF TURNER

In 1968, the number of students arrested during the fall term of colleges for drug charges across the country had risen 800 per cent over 1967's total of arrests. At Bard College, Franconia College, American University, and the State University of New York at Stony Brook, law-enforcers cracked down on drug users in such a manner that they were called "pre-dawn, military-styled raids" by Robert Powell, president of the National Student Association. In New York City, a young man was sentenced to 20 years in prison for selling an ounce of marijuana.

What has been the effects and responses to these drug laws? How have college campuses responded? "The issue of drug laws, according to Powell, has plunged the college campus into one of its worst internal crises and has driven another wedge between a large and growing number of students and their elders."

How has the University responded to the laws concerning drugs? The Scribe interviewed people at random to obtain their views and feelings.

Many students felt drug laws, in particular laws against the possession of marijuana, were "too severe and too harsh." One male dormitory student felt the laws were restricting the individuals freedom of choice. "I for one feel marijuana should be legalized, but I think the government should warn citizens of the dangers of specific drugs and their effects. But I don't think the government should tell people they cannot take a drug and then subject them to punishment."

Other students tended to agree with this philosophy. One male, an advisor in one of the men's dormitories, believed law enforcement against drug users was a poor act of legislation. "You just can't punish an individual for a crime that's becoming just as common as cigarette smoking. It's a crime in itself to see a person sentenced 10 or 15 years for smoking marijuana, supposedly a harmful drug, and then seeing a man walking down a street with a cigarette in his hand. It just doesn't make sense. Any adverse health effects caused by pot smoking appear to be insignificant as compared with the dangers of tobacco. Why, then, are there laws condemning the drug users?"

One University student, wearing soiled bell-bottoms and a ripped T-shirt as he sat on his bed, flared up angrily when he was asked for his feelings on drug laws. "The schools, the police, and the law-makers, he said, have no business telling people they can't use marijuana, or for that matter, any other drug. Sure, by using certain drugs an individual can harm himself, but he does not harm anyone else. Nobody should tell somebody else what not to do when there is nothing wrong with what you're doing. It should be the individuals decision whether to take drugs and what drugs to take."

Not everyone, however, felt drug laws should be removed. One coed openly voiced her opinion. "I wouldn't use drugs even if they were legalized. The government classes pot as dangerous and that's a good enough reason for me to keep away from it."

Another University enrollee said the standing laws against drugs should remain. "I've seen the effects of people using marijuana and other drugs, and it scares me. Perhaps even further legislation is needed to keep such garbage off the streets."

Are the current drug laws accomplishing anything? Do they work? One student shook his head. "The anti-drug laws won't work because you can't place restrictions on acts which do not harm the well being of other individuals or society in general. Prohibition never has worked and cannot work when it creates crimes without victims."

An upperclassman laughed when he was asked if the current narcotic laws will work in stopping drug users. "You have to be kidding when you ask that. Statutes will not prevent pornography, prostitution, abortion, or drug users. Remember the prohibition of alcohol? It was a total failure. I think the prohibition of drugs will face the same consequences."

Of the people interviewed, the general consensus was that drugs were too harsh, and marijuana laws, in particular, should be removed.

But perhaps a University female summed up the general consensus of opinion the best. "I think, she said, that the government should be interested in drugs and in informing Americans to their dangers and values. The government should also enact and enforce automobile traffic laws dealing with drugs and driving, just as they do with drunks and driving, under the influence of drugs can be harmful to others. But the law should not restrict Americans from using drugs, especially marijuana. Marijuana is not harmful, and that makes the particular laws against it hard to accept. I feel the law has to be removed before thousands of "criminals" are created from committing a crime that's becoming as common as smoking a cigarette."

Drug Laws Include All Aspects

BY SALLY VAN DYKE

United States District Judge Robert C. Zampano, before assuming his present position, was U.S. Attorney for Connecticut. He attended Yale as an undergraduate and also Yale Law School.

Q. What is your interpretation of the federal law in regard to drugs, particularly marijuana and heroin.

A. There are several federal laws in regard to marijuana and other dangerous drugs. It would be sophomoric of me to say that it is illegal to possess or sell.

For example, we have a recent law, the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation Law, which has several sections to it. It allows us to incarcerate a person who is found guilty of selling any of the prescribed drugs.

And there is also Title III, which is very interesting. It allows us to hospitalize a person who voluntarily comes in seeking help. Now, under Title III the person has no criminal record and there are several restrictions, limitations and conditions he must accept before he receives hospitalization. There is a time element he must agree to submit himself to in regard to this hospitalization of three or four months before he is sent back to the judge.

We also have conspiracy laws, that involve the importation of drugs, we have laws against the sale of narcotics without the proper permit. We have laws that require a five year minimum sentence in a penitentiary, and those that require a two year minimum. So you see there are many laws.

Q. How exactly does the rehabilitation program work?

A. First it must be determined whether the person is an addict and is subject to rehabilitation. Now, unfortunately with the ones I've sent away I've had a poor percentage staying. They seem to have indicated when with me to have a real desire to break the habit, to break the addiction. But apparently when they get to the hospital they change their minds and will not cooperate with the authorities.

Now those are just the voluntary patients. For those who are arrested there are two categories. The other is the person who is not selling to insure his own supply, that is someone who is in it for the monetary gain. That person usually ends up in prison. As a general rule, the addict who is selling for the purpose of supplying himself is sent to a hospital and nine times out of ten to Lexington, (Ky.).

Q. Of those you are familiar with that have gone to Lexington, have they come out cured and have they stayed cured?

A. I have asked almost each and every one of the defendants to write to me to let me know if they are cured. I asked them to be honest, because this is one branch of the criminal law where I am really interested. I asked them to write and tell me what the hospital has done for them.

I have never received a letter.

Q. Are the federal laws directed more toward the pusher or the user?

A. The main thrust of federal law enforcement is directed at the seller and not the mere addict. That is not to say we are not concerned about it, that we have not helped them, or that they have not appeared before us, but I think it is fair to say that federal agencies, involved with narcotics, are more interested in the person who is a seller, or a pusher, rather than a mere addict. Now you must remember that most addicts are sellers, to insure their own supply. In that sense we'll get quite a few addicts among the sellers. On the other hand many times they are just sellers.

Q. What drugs come under the jurisdiction of the federal laws?

A. I suppose almost any so-called dangerous drugs would be involved in the definition of narcotics under the federal law. However, we probably deal mostly with heroin, and lately marijuana or hashish.

Q. Would you have any idea on what basis the laws were made, what actually classifies them dangerous?

A. Congress, after all they write the laws, and I agree with them that drugs are dangerous, says that drugs should be outlawed. I don't think that anyone would dispute that heroin is dangerous and addictive. I think the only dispute raging nowadays is whether pot or marijuana should be legalized.

There are two schools of thought on that, and I for one am of the firm belief that they should be within the proscription of the law.

Q. Are you aware of any studies that have been made in regard to the dangers of marijuana in particular?

A. Yes, I do have several articles concerning the very question you asked. Just the other day I received a letter with an article by an eminent doctor stating that

the portion of the medical profession who advocated the legalization of marijuana is just dead wrong.

I also understand that the AMA is making an intensive investigation of this very issue and will very soon announce their finding. Now I just assume the AMA is going to take a position on this.

I personally heard a panel discussion of doctors who were taking the different sides of this issue. Fortunately, I believe for me and for those who were in the audience, the doctor who took the position that marijuana was dangerous had the far better of it in the argument. I have publicly, and I will again, take the position that they are dangerous drugs and should be outlawed. They should not be available to youngsters.

Aside from the medical angle, time and time again, I have had addicts tell me, or tell the probation officer, that they became addicted to heroin through the use of lesser drugs, such as marijuana.

I have had reformed addicts answer directly yes to this question, Do you feel your use of marijuana led you to the use of heroin? Without a blink of the eye they said absolutely. They all tell me that they believe marijuana is psychologically addictive; it makes you feel good. But more than that, it exposes you to a group of men and women, or youngsters, who have access to more dangerous drugs. Invariably people who induce you to take marijuana will also like to see you take heroin; and many of these addicts have told me this is how they started. After a while their body just started building a tolerance. So because of that and because of my reading, I reached the conclusions I have.

I will admit that not all marijuana users become addicted to drugs, but those who have become addicts tell me that they did not start on heroin.

I understand that most of the Daytop speakers (former addicts) who are now going around the state, are taking that very position; telling the youngsters they speak to that most of them started with the so-called mild pot drugs and it led them to stronger forms.

Q. Do you think the legalization of marijuana would change the situation, not making it necessary for young people to resort to these type of people to obtain their marijuana?

A. I am hopeful that they wouldn't have to resort to marijuana for any reason. It serves no useful purpose, and as I said I believe it would be a harmful thing to legalize it.

"I have had reformed addicts answer directly yes to this question, Do you feel your use of marijuana led you to the use of heroin? Without a blink of the eye they said absolutely."

The other day a fellow in junior high school said to me "I see no more harm in using marijuana than I see in drinking alcohol." And I said to him, if half your class, or forty percent of your class, came to school loaded with alcohol I would be just as concerned as I am when you tell me that forty percent of your class is using marijuana. Two wrongs don't make a right.

Q. Getting back to the law, what is the breakdown between the state and the federal law?

A. I think I'll just have to give you a very brief background in the difference in the jurisdiction between the state and federal government. The laws passed by the state legislature are enforced by the local police and if you are arrested for one of the laws made in Hartford you would appear in the state courts. On the other hand, if our Congressmen and Senators pass a law in Washington and you violate that law you will come before our court. Obviously there are laws passed by both sovereigns concerning the same subject, such as narcotics. As a general rule the agency that investigates a particular crime follows through the process of that particular individual in its respective jurisdiction.

If a narcotics agent in the federal government comes in as an undercover agent to say Bridgeport, and as a result of his investigation fourteen arrests are made, usually the defendants are processed through the federal system.

If a local policeman makes an arrest then he follows it on the state level. Sometimes there is a combination of action and in this state anyway it is usually handled amicably between the authorities. I think it is fair to say that the federal government prefers that the state or local government handles youngsters that are under sixteen, or under eighteen in juvenile court. Whereas the federal government is more interested in the high echelon seller. The federal government is equipped to handle juveniles, but I don't think to the extent that the local juvenile authorities are.

So the defendant can be tried in either jurisdiction, or for that matter both, for the same act.

Q. Isn't that double jeopardy?

A. No, you are violating two separate laws, the federal law and the state law.

Q. How many cases have you come in contact with, particularly in Bridgeport?

A. When I was U.S. Attorney for four years, I directed all the raids in Bridgeport, as well as other cities and I came to know the problem first hand, from the prosecution point of view. If my recollection is correct in those years we probably had contact with 60 or 70 defendants from the Bridgeport area. As a judge, in the four years that I have been a judge, I would say I have probably had 30 to 40 defendants from the Bridgeport area. Now overall I would say I



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had contact with somewhere near 300 persons involved with drugs, if I include all the areas in the state.

Q. In having dealt with this situation, do you feel there is a significant problem with drugs in the state?

A. Not only in dealing with them as a U.S. Attorney and a judge, but from conversations I have had with students and youngsters, who are in the school system today - and I'm not just talking about public schools but also private - one after another have told me that the use of marijuana in almost all the grades from the eighth grade up is well over a third of the class. That is a very serious problem.

There have been some surveys made, though there is always the chance that respondents will not be truthful, which I believe show the narcotic drug ranges between thirty and forty percent of those in high schools and junior high schools polled throughout the state.

Q. Why do you think the kids are so unafraid of the law that they are willing to take this chance?

A. I think perhaps I'm too old to answer that because I can't get my frame of reference into their minds. I think if I may answer candidly first of all many of them do not think it is wrong, I think they have been brainwashed sufficiently to disregard the law. Secondly quite a few of them feel it's the thing to do. The "in" thing to be a part of the drug scene. I think many of them try it and give it up, but I guess the old saying applies that they don't want to be called "chicken."

And then there's the group that are psychologically addicted to it. They need medical attention and they don't seek it, so they seek other forms of help to their own emotional problem.

I do believe that pot can give a false medication for boys and girls that are suffering mental problems. The answer could be that parents have failed to some degree to watch over their children, plus the law enforcement agents could do a lot more.

I suppose the youngster is just simply immature. He doesn't sit down and say, "I won't smoke this marijuana cigarette, because a cop may bust through the door." I think he is more concerned with why he should smoke.

Q. Do you think the number of arrests is relative to the number of people who are using drugs?

A. No. You see the most effective weapon in law enforcement is the use of the undercover agent, especially in narcotics. Now the local law enforcement agents don't have too many undercover agents, for the simple reason that they can't afford to have a man come in and assume the role of an undercover agent. Secondly most officers in a town are known to everyone in the town, so they can't go undercover very well.

That leaves most of it to the federal government; the federal government has enough problems in the country that they can't concentrate all their undercover agents in the narcotic field.

So what they do is, for example, send an undercover agent into Bridgeport and he'll work here three or four months and then move on to other assignments. So he's actually only interested in the seller, not with the child who's receiving it.

So because of that, you can see the difficulties in apprehending the user, the possessor, and the seller. I don't think the arrests indicate that we're making great headway with the overall population in regard to marijuana and other drugs.

Our arrests are just a small proportion of those who are using or selling drugs.

Q. How much progress has been made against the Organization?

A. I would be less than candid if I didn't say very little. And it's spreading like wildfire. Unless everyone starts knocking down and putting a stop to it I think it's going to turn into one of the most serious problems in our society today.

And the worst part is that they're hiding it. Unless you know principals and teachers and headmasters personally they're not making any public announcements. This is another fearful thing.

I think the miniskirt will go long before narcotics in our society, and I think the only way to get rid of it is through education, but if that fails then through law enforcement.

MARIJUANA AND OTHER CONFUSATORY DRUGS

The issue of marijuana legalization is cloaked in ambiguous grey. From the viewpoint of scientific, conclusive research and evidence, the "drug of the sixties" remains a mystery.

Lecturers lecture about it. Authors write about it. Parents worry about it. Most students are defensive about it. Policemen make a living looking for it. Yet, no one really knows anything about it...at least, anything for sure.

Marijuana is illegal in all 50 states of this nation based on passage of the federal Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 which restricted the use of marijuana to medical research and industrial needs.

Present laws prohibiting the use of marijuana are modifications of the temperance based act of 1937 and most recently were reinforced by a report on drug dependence compiled by the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

The report represents the most up to date and accurate information about the drug in the eyes of the law. It maintains that marijuana is a potentially dangerous drug - physically and psychologically for the user - and dangerous for a society that is comprised of marijuana consumers.

Henry L. Giordano, U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics, in a report entitled "The Dangers of Marijuana....Facts you should know" utilizes data from the WHO report and other less reputed studies in explaining the marijuana problem.

Of course, all the material within the report is anti-marijuana, but in face of the fact that none of the points have been refuted satisfactorily, they bear consideration. The report concludes that 1. marijuana "produces a variety of immediate mental and physical effects especially on the nervous system and the brain, which temporarily incapacitates the user. 2. there is a co-relation between marijuana use and crime, 3. marijuana is not necessarily addictive, but leads to a psychological dependence on the drug, and 4. many drug addicts begin on marijuana.

If true, the four points and ramifications of behavior that may be fostered by them, constitutes a genuine danger to the individual and the society.

On the positive side, we were able to find neither scientific nor attempts at scientific explanations to defend the drug.

There have been scientists that claim they would allow their children to smoke it, but data, if any, is inconclusive.

When one thinks of positive arguments for legalization of marijuana it comes to the old stand-bys: Alcohol has the same result and its legal. Cigarettes can kill you and they're legal. In the final analysis, of course, the arguments are not the same at all.

Students justify the use of marijuana by selectively ignoring any anti-drug reports or warnings. The lack of knowledge about the drug makes a decision to use it an easy one: "It hasn't been proven to be dangerous, so therefore, it isn't. A person takes a chance every time he walks down a sidewalk and the chances are about as great with marijuana." Friends, users for two or three years, are living evidence that it isn't dangerous and besides, everyone is doing it.

The whole marijuana hassel occurs because nothing has been proven.

The marijuana laws will remain intact justified by the WHO report until another of broader scope and reliability is produced. Then, the authorities will consider the results of those findings, deliberate and consider some more.

It would have been so easy for us to declare in the first sentence of this editorial that "Yes, marijuana should be legalized" and proceed paragraph after paragraph with tired rationalizations to back our stand.

We found, however, the question of legalization not to be a clear and cut decision of yes and no.

In compiling this issue, we were confronted by a series of conflicting opinions and too little fact. We recognize enormous chasms of ignorance about the drug. We recognize concern and attempts to present factual data, but little of it. We recognized a beginning to completely explore marijuana as a drug, but only a beginning with a date for completion in the distant future.

We, therefore, can not support the legalization of marijuana. We base our decision on incomplete evidence either in defense or damnation of the drug. Until marijuana can be discussed in black and white with statistics, data, experiments and research to define its character, it must remain illegal.

Scribe

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